BIDS FOR SOUTHERN APPROVAL. THE DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS DEVISE A NEW VER-SION OF GENERAL HANCOCK'S PART IN THE SURRATT CASE - AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS.

SURRATT'S DAUGHTER - HANCOCK'S MILITARY

BLUNDERS-NULLIFYING RECONSTRUCTION. Democratic journals have begun to give a revised version of General Hancock's conduct in the Surratt case. Mrs. daughter of Mrs. Surratt) (a husband, Professor Tonry, denounce General Hancock. A review of Hancock's career in the Fifth General Military District in 1867-'68 shows him to have been the tool of conspirators who intended the overthrow of the reconstruction laws. It is shown that General Hancock's last active military campaign, that against the Cheyenne Indians, cost the Government \$9,000,000 and proved a failure.

HANCOCK AND THE SURRATT CASE.

THE PLEASANT SORT OF DISPUTE THE DEMOCRATS HAVE TO SETTLE AMONG THEMSELVES-INTER-VIEW WITH ANNA SURRATT-SHE IS AS BITTER AS EVER-THE STORY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS SWORE BY UNTIL THIS WEEK-THE NICE WORDS THEY HAVE NOW TO [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BALTIMORE, June 25 .- The nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency has revived in Democratic circles the history of his connection with the execution of Mrs. Surratt. who, together with Payne, Atzerodt and Harold, was hauged the Old Capitol Prison yard, Washington, July 7, 1865, for complicity in the scheme that resulted in the assassination of President Lincoln, and very nearly in the murder of Secretary Seward. Democratic organs and orators have heretofore charged that General Hancock, who was in command of the troops in and around Washington at the time, could have saved Mrs. Surratt if he had chosen to do so. They have complained that he not only disobeyed the writ of habeas corpus that was issued to him on the preceding day to produce Mrs. Surratt in court, but that he also prevented her daughter from seeing President Johnson when she went to the White House to beg for a reprieve, and that in various other wavs he took care that the execution should take place at the appointed hour. But since General Hancock loomed up as a Democratic leader the party taken another tack. They have urged that Hancock did not desire that Mrs. Surratt should be banged; that he implored President Johnson to be merciful to her; and that on the day of the hanging he stationed patrols of cavalry between the White House and the scene of execution, so that if a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt should be granted at the last ment it would be conveyed to him with all possi-

Some curious illustrations of the trouble the erate are to have among themselves over in interviews case came out Surratt's daughter and her husband yesterday and to-day. Miss Anna Surratt is now the wife of Professor Wm. P. Toury, and resides in this city. Mrs. Tonry was first seen on Thursday afternoon. She is a rather tall and slender lady, evidently of a very nervous temperament, and bears in her face and expression the traces of the terrible ordeal through which she passed fifteen years ago. To the inquiries of the ident, she responded that she had heard of correspondent, she responded that she had heard of the nomination of General Hancock. The correspondent then said to Mrs. Tonry: "The

Democratic papers are asserting that the part played by General Hancock in the execution was altogether honorable and fair, and that he did whatever he could to save your mother. Now, is that

Mrs. Tonry hesitated for a few moments to answer, and the recollection of past events seemed painful to her. Finally she said that such reports were not true, and added that neither she nor any of her family had any good feeling for General

Correspondent-"Do you believe that General Hancock on that occasion acted as a friend toward

you and your mother ?"

Mrs. Tonry-" I do not. You could not call his conduct exactly brutal, but I do believe he wished for the execution of my mother, and would not so much as have lifted his finger to prevent it. Myself and mother were arrested at the same time and imprisoned in the Old Capitol. Subsequently I was released and she was taken to the Arsenal. I had to get my passes to see her from Secretary Stanton, and then take them to be countersigned by General Hancock, I saw him a dozen times or more; he never ex-pressed to me the slightest sympathy with my mother. If he was anxious to prevent the execution he did not do or say anything at that time that I know of, and I think that I was the proper person to be informed about it."

Correspondent-" As I understand it, you went to General Hancock on the morning of the execution, at his headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, at Washington, and had a long interview with him there. Can you tell me what then occurred ?" Mrs. Tonry-"I cannot answer that question

without giving more thought to those matters than I can possibly do at this moment."

Correspondent-" You can at least tell me whether the impression formed upon your mind then was that General Hancock was the friend of yourself and your mother."

Mrs. Tonry (in an excited and emphatic tone)-"No, sir; he was not. If I were to tell you all that happened and all that was said at that interview it would be very much to General Hancock's dis-

Correspondent-" You know, then, that all the stories as to General Hancock's endeavoring to save

Mrs. Surratt are lies ?"

Mrs. Tonry-" That is about the fact." At this juncture Professor Tonry came in, and the conversation above reported was substantially repeated. The question was again put to Mrs. Tonry as to what occurred between her and General Hancock during the interview on the morning of the execution, but she still refused to go into details, and the Professor remarked that "The truth will come out sooner or later. My wife has already told you that it will do no eredit to General Hancock, and I know that is the fact. For my part, Sandwich Islands sooner than my party (the Democratic party) had nomjusted him for the Presi-I repeat to you that his connection with the murder of Mrs. Sursatt was no credit to him, and that he deserves the title of her executioner."

interview on Thursday ended at point. To-day the correspondent again visited Mr. and Mrs. Tonry. The lady was only seen for a few moments, as she was laboring under a nervous excitement that prostrated her. The attention of herself her husband was, however, called various attempts made in the cratic papers to explain General Hancock's et, and they were requested to say what they

thought about it. Mrs. Tonry retired to seek relief from her feeling sband spoke for her. He said he seen in one of the Baltimore papers what purported to be the correct rative of General Hancock's action on that day nothing more nor less than an attempt to -rime. There was no essential truth

> badent then said: "But, Profes you have seen in that one paper is only a tithe | had been in Washington nearly a month, a serenade

of what other Democratic organs are trying to do. They go into the matter much more extensively, and follow out the same strain of argument and pretended facts."

Professor Tonry replied: "Then they are elabor rating a falsehood. You may write down that whatever is said in Hancock's favor in that matter is untrue."

Correspondent-" Then why not tell me precisely the story of the meeting of your wife and Hancock on that day ?"

Professor Tonry-"I can't do it just now; she is the one to tell it; but if she were to try to rehearse that story it would throw her into bed for five or six days. It would be a recital of Hancock's iniquity that would occupy a page and a half of your paper. Can't you be content now with my telling you that the story will do him a vast amount of harm if it is ever published f"

Correspondent-" The New-York papers to-day are publishing statements from John I. Campbell, one of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, from Bishop Keane and from Father Walter, who attended her in her last moments, all of which are to the effect that General Hancock had great sympathy for the unfortunate woman, and waited until the last moment, hoping for a reprieve. What have you to say to that ?" Professor Tonry-"It is all nonsense, or wors than nonsense. In all charity I hope that Mr. Campbell and the rest of them were merely mis-

Correspondent-"Then I shall say that you utterly deny all assertions that General Hancock was in any way friendly or helpful to Mrs. Surratt ?"

Professor Tonry-" Precisely so." Correspondent-" That's tolerably emphatic.

Professor Tonry-" I mean to be so. want you to understand that of the statements concerning Mrs. Surratt and the execution that have been made up to this time not a single one came from or was authorized by any of the They were all made family. by reporters we refused to see, and who went away and concocted these fabrications. This is true, not only as regards myself, and my wife, but also as regards her brothers, John and Isaac Surratt. You are the first newspaper man with whom we have talked unreservedly on the question, and I rely upon you to report us correctly. It is a very painful with us, as you may readily understand, about it, except that Hancock deserves to be ex-

posed. He is playing a game of false pretences." Correspondent-"There is also the statement that General Haucock had relays of cavalry stationed between the White House and the prison on the day of execution, in order that if the President relented at the last moment he could stop

President relented at the hast modeled the hanging."
Professor Tonry—"Who ever said that t"
Correspondent—"It may have been stated upon General Hancock's authority."
Professor Tonry—"I can tell you, and I am speaking upon my wife's authority, that it is a lie; that it is not the first lie that Hancock has told about this affair, and it won't be the last one he will tell before the campaign is been said to the last one he will tell before the campaign is

Correspondent—"Suppose that he makes a denial of what you have told me, and which I intend to publish f"

Professor Force—"There—"There—" ntend to publish f' Professor Tonry—"Then we are ready to meet him nd prove our side of the case."

HANCOCK'S MILITARY BLUNDERS. HIS ONLY INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN WHICH COST THE COUNTRY \$9,000,000 TO KILL TWO IN-

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Northern Demo-

ratic newspapers of to-day teem with accounts of General Hancock's military achievements during the Rebellion. Not a word is said, however, about General Hancock's last active military campaignthe only one, too, in which he ever had an opportunity as an independent commander to display his brilliant military qualities. This was the campaign against the Cheyenne Indians In Kansas in the Spring and Summer of 1867.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent to-night Colonel S. F. Tappan, who was a member of the Indian Peace Commission of 1867, recalled some of the incidents of that famous campaign.

" In April," said the Colonel, " Hancock marched with an expedition of 1,500 men. Some of the equipment of that expedition excited much curiosity and amusement among those of us who had served in that country. For example, an elaborate pontoon train was taken along for a campaign in a region where there is not a stream that is not easily fordable. A long train of water carts also accompanied the expedition, and it has been irreverently suggested, by soldiers who were not educated at West Point, that the water carts might be needed to have a supply of water sufficient to make the pontoons useful.

When the expedition reached Fort Larned." continued the Colonel, "a body of Cheyennes, numbering some 400 warriors with their women, children and old men, were encamped on the Pawnee Fork, about fifteen miles distant. On General Hancock's invitation the chief and warriors came to Fort Larned for a conference. General Hancock asked them where their women and children were, and why they also had not come in. He was told that among the women and children were many who had escaped from the Chivington massacre, at Saud Creek, and they were afraid to come near the soldiers. General Hancock insisted that the women and children should be brought to the fort. The warriors returned to their village, and, taking their women and children, fled from the vicinity. The village was then attacked by the troops, its only occupants being an old man and a demented girl, who had been forgotten by the Indians in their hasty flight. These two In dians were murdered, but not until after the girl had been assaulted. The village was burned, ex-cept about fifty of the finest tepees, which were reserved for officers of the expedition.

"An active campaign against the Indians was then begun," said General Tappan. "It lasted until some time in July, when General Hancock sent to Washington for more men and money. He had spent about \$9,000,000, and the lives of about 300 soldiers and settlers had been sacrificed. Congress decided that \$4,500,000 for killing an Indian was the penet and the Penet Commission was ap-

General Hancock was examined as a witness "General Hancock was examined as a witnesse before the Commission early in August, and he made a very pitiable exhibition of himself in trying to excuse his blunders. The Commission met the Cheyeanes in September, and readily concluded a treaty with them. General Hancock's campaign was an unnecessary, as well as an expensive one, and its management from beginning to end reflected no seed it when the comminger."

redit upon the commander. GENERAL HANCOCK'S REWARD.

THE CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS-HANCOCK THE WILLING TOOL OF PRES-IDENT JOHNSON AND THE SOUTHERN DEM-OCRATS-THE PROMISED REWARD,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- General Hancock is be ing highly extolled by the Democrats on account of the statesmanlike qualities he exhibited during his administration of the affairs of the Fifth Military District in the years 1867-68. It is worth while to recall some of the events of that period.

The order for General Hancock's assignment to the Command of the Fifth District was made on the 28th of August, 1867, notwithstanding a vigorous protest from General Grant against removal of General Sheridan. General Hancock immediately came to Washington, remained here about a month and was diligently coached by ex-Judge Campbell of New-Orleans. the Hon. Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, and Judge Jeremiah S. Black. To prove this and to show that General Hancock was an apt student of the programme he was expected to carry out in Louisians and Te xas, a few extracts from the newspapers of

that period are necessary.

On the 24th of September, after General Hancock

was given to him, at which he made a speech to a large body of Democrats. Among other things he

said:

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I thank you for this testimony of your appreciation of my past services, and contidence in my ability to perform my daty in a new and different sphere. Educated as a solder in the military school of our country, and on the fields of the Maxican war and Americ in rebellion, I need not assure you that my course as a District Commander will, be characterized by the same strict solderly obedience to the law there taught me as a solder. I know no other guide or bither duty. Misrepresentation and misconstruction arising from the passions of the hour, and spread by those who do not know that devotion to duty has governed my actions in every trying hour, may meet me. But I fear them not. . I ask then, effizens, that I may not be Judged in advance, and that time may be permitted to develop my actions.

As a soldier I am to administer the laws rather than discuss them. If I can administer the law rather than discuss them. If I can administer the in spirit with due charity to the governed and to the satisfaction of my country, I shall mideed be happy in the consciousness of a duty performed.

General Hanceck was followed by the Hon, Robert J. Walker. In the course of his speech Mr. ert J. Walker. In the course of his speech Mr.

walker said:

And now, fellow-citizens, General Hancock is entering upon a new career; and although his new trust is military, still in point of name it has its evil duties, and imposes a task of the utmost difficulty is its proper fainliment. He has truly said his duty is to carry out the laws of his country, and he has said wisely; because a soldier of the K-public most truly defends a country when he defends the laws of that country, and, fellow citizens, he will not be adjudged as to whether the law is wise and expedient, or as to whether the law is wise and expedient, or as to whether the carry out the laws as they are written, because the Executive of the country, even the President of the United States. [The speaker was here interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering, which, subsiding after a time, he resumed.]

I was about to say that not even the President of the United States, much less any subordinate officer, possesses any judicial power wintever. The judicial power, according to the Constitution, is vested exclusively in the courts of the country. They alone can mass final adjudication upon the law and say whether it is constitutional or not; but when a law is passed according to the forms preserbed in the Constitution in the foundation upon the law and say whether it is constitutional or not; but when a law is passed according to the forms preserbed in the Constitution in the file executive officer must and is sworn to execute it as one of the laws of the country.

But, fellow citizens, widle I am sure that General Hancock will execute the laws in a true spirit, and according to the meaning that must be placed upon them. I am also sure that he will do it in a spiritof charity and kindness."

What Mr. Walker meant by his reference to the

What Mr. Walker meant by his reference to the decisions of the courts applied as well to the State courts of Louisiana and Texas as to the courts of

The programme which was laid down for General Hancock's guidance was pretty well outlined in a Washington dispatch printed in The Charleston Courier of January 23, 1868. A part of that dis

patch was as follows:

New-Orieans is just now the key of the Conservative position South. The compulsory resignation of Governor Flanders, with other decided movements now in progress, indicates the beginning of a new regime in the military districts. Hancock is to be made the pioneer in a great flank movement South to restore the unrepresented States, as far as the reconstruction acts will allow, to the basis of civil law. This is said by persons high in the confidence of the Executive to be the new policy determined on. The other military commanders will be directed to follow Hancock's lead, or falling to do so, will be removed. It is Mr. Johnson's purpose to have the reconstruction have fully carried out. They are deemed outrasseous enough as they stand, without any forced radical construction being put on them. In pursuance of this plan, it is said that General Hancock's first more will be the following:

In the State of Louisiana, there are 1,000, negroes on patch was as follows :

ical construction orns, it is said that General Hancock's first move will be the following:

In the State of Louisiana there are 1,000 negroes on the registry of voiers who were born in Africa and have never been naturalized.... The Government is said to be in possession of a secret circular, issued by General Sheridan at the time registration was in progress, directing the efficers whom by register and whom not. Those instructions are of the most sweeping partisan character. Even sextons—the antiquated fossils retained around the country character for years, and who, of course being old residents, were not having to yote the rediscrete and tikel—are constitued to be "officers of the Confederacy" and disfranchised.

Hancock will issue a commission in every parish to examine the register and strike off the bance of all persons disguily registered, and also to take cognizance of all applications for registration improperly refused, and to put these names on the lists. One result of this purging of the registry will undoubtedly be to defeat the Constitution which the blaces-and-tan convention are now haumering out. In other military departments the same policy will probably have a similar result.

suit.

General Hancock's next proceeding will probably be to convene the State Legislature—not exactly to convene it either: the Legislature is in existence. If Sheridan tacity recognized its legality by issuing an order prohibiting its assembling, Hancock will rescind that order. The Legislature can then met and devise some measure for the financial relief of the State Government. Other movements of an equally conservative character are in contemplation, but these will be the first carried out. The progress of these measures and their reception by Congress will be watched with great interest.

spiracy to defeat the reconstruction laws, was carried out to the letter by General Hancock. He may Tuesday."

Hradiangh does not intend to present blusself in the House of Commens to claim his seat until Tuesday." at first have had some scruples in regard to some of the acts he was put forward to execute, but they were never made public. and deliberately sought to carry out measurewhich would have resulted at that early period in stamping out whatever of loyal sentiment existed in Louisians, and in restoring the rebel element to the control of affairs.

It was suggested to him through the Democratic press, and probably too by adroit men who controlled his actions, that a Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1868 would be his reward. The reward did not come as soon as it was expected, but General Hancock has received it at last.

GRANT AND HANCOCK.

CHICAGO, June 25 .- The editor of The Galeno Gazette telegraphs the following: "General Grant, in an interview this afternoon, emphatically denied that he ever said he would support Hancock or that

WHY THURMAN IS HAPPY. HANCOCK NOT ONLY A SOLDIER BUT A LAWYER

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25 .- A large meeting was held in the State House yard last night to ratify the ator Thurman and others. Senator Thurman said in the course of a long speech : It gives me sincere pleasure to meet with you to ratify the nominations made by your Convention in Cincinnati. The nominations are

REJOICING OVER TILDEN'S DEFEAT. ALBANY, June 25 .- The Anti-Tilden Democrats held a ratification meeting to-night. Resolutions congratulating Tammany on the overthrow of Triden at Cincinnati were adopted.

GETTING READY FOR TAMMANY.

The Tammany special train is expected to ing. Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, J. M. Mullane and others met at Tammany Hall yesterday and made hasty arrangements to receive the returning party. Word was sent to the heads of the various Assembly District Tampiany organizations to collect as many of their followers as possible, and to be at the Grand Central Depot at the hour named. A band has been procured, and the re hour named. A band has been produces, and the re-turning delegation will be escorted to Tammany Hall and there disperse. It is understood that Augustus Schell's special ; car, containing himself, John Keily, Colonel John H. Mooney and others, will be attached to the Tammany special train. The Excentive Committee of the Democratic Union, Luke F. Coigans chairman, will also Join in welcoming the Tammany delegation. The Irving Hall special train will arrive at the Grand Central Depot in the forenoon.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

> NO HOPE FOR TEE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. THE BRITISH COURT OF APPEALS REFUSES TO RE-GARD THE TWEED CASE AS A PRECEDENT-THE

EGYPTIAN OBULISK ON ITS WAY WESTWARD. The British Court of Appeals has rejected the application for the release of the Tichborne claimant. Colonel Bodine has selected six men who in the Irish-American rifle match. The British House of Commons has adopted a resolution in favor of closing liquor stores on Sunday. The steamer with the obelisk for New-York was to leave Gibraltar for this port

THE TICHBORNE APPEAL REJECTED.

In the Court of Appeals to-day Lord Jusnce James gave judgment denying the application of Thomas Castro, the " Tichborne claimant" to have the two sentences passed upon him for perjury made con

His Lordship said that as a man could be tried His Lordship said that as a man could be tried for several misdemeanors on distinct counts, there was no reason to trink he could not be sentenced for them. Lord Justice Bramwell concurred. He said he though the American case [Tweed's] cited justified the Attorney-General in issuing the flat for the writ of error in this case, but now that the matter had been discussed it was plain that there was no error in the sentence.

THE AMERICAN TEAM SELECTED.

Colonel Bodine has selected the following cam of six riflemen to shoot in the contest at Dollyrow, Clarke, Fisher. They fired only five shots at the 800 and 900 yards ranges, but a full round at the 1,000 yards range. The results were as follows:

800 yards. 900 yards. 1,000 yards. Clarke

A BRITISH TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1880. In the House of Commons this evening the motion of Mr. Stevenson (Liberal), for closing public houses on Sunday in England and Wales, was adopted by a vote of 153 to 117, with Mr. Pease's amendment that said houses should be closed as nearly as possible the whole day. The Government opposed the measure.

THE VOYAGE OF THE OBELISK. GIBRALTAR, Friday, June 25, 1880.

Lord Napier of Magdala has visited the

BRADLAUGH'S CLAIM REASSERTED.

Loxbon, Friday, June 25, 1880. Mr. Bradlaugh this afternoon drove to Westminster with his two daughters and Mrs. Annie Beant. About a thousand people had assembled in the Palace Yard and at Westminster Hall and cheered Mr. Bradlaugh, who took a scat in the House of Commons under the gallery, outside the bar. The House and gal-leries were crowded with people. Mr Labouchere said ie would move on Tues lay next to reseind the resolu tion denying Mr. Bradlaugh's right to take the oath

make affirmation.

Mr. Giadstone said be was unprepared to say what ac our. Guadatone said he was unprepared to say what action he will take. The Government, he said, will consider to morrow what measures to propose to reconsides Mr. Bradiangh's rights. The question should be considered next Monday. His remarks were received with found cheers from the laberal saids. Mr. Bradianga then left the House. Mr. Bradiaugh the Mrs. Ann e Besant, when leaving the House of Conmous to-day, informed the crowd that Mr. Bradiaugh would want meetings held throughout the country is support the Government.

A CONSERVATIVE CHALLENGE.

London, Saturday, June 26, 1880. In the House of Commons, last night, Spencer-Churchill (Conservative) that when Mr. Labouchere's notice reachiding the resolution in regard to Mr. Bradlaugh came up, he would move an amendment that it would be inexpedient and derogatory to

The friends of Sax.

The friends of Max.

To hold a hundred mass indignation to hold a hundred mass indignation meetings on Monday in various parts of England. The London meeting will be held in Tratalgar Square. London meeting will be held in Tratalgar Square. It is the friend to present not meeting which makes a matter than the seat until

LAW MAKING FOR IRELAND.

In the House of Commons last night Parnell moved the second reading of his new Irish Relief bill, the object of which was to appoint a commission for the relief of distress, and to appropriate \$1,000,000 commission, to be appropriated as they might deem fit. Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said be con not assent to a bill which proposed to adopt an entirely new principle. He believed the Government's course, alded by private charity, would be sufficient to meet the evil. The debate was adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Chaplin, Conservative member for Lincolnshire, Mid., moved the rejection of Mr. Forster's, the Chieff Se retary for Ireland bill, in a most veh-ment speech. He relary for Ireland bill, in a most vehement speech. He said it would shake the foundation of the tenure of land, and was the greatest error in a session full of blunders. The debate on the bill was adjourned till Tuesday.

At a meeting of the committee of the Mansion House Relief Fund in Dubin to-day it was stated authoritatively that the fund now afforded only three weeks' supply, and that eight weeks of intense distress had to be faced. The bishops of the dioceses of Cloufert and Killador report great distress. Public works and poor law relief have utterly broken down, and it is only to the charatable organizations that the people can look to be saved from familie during the nex's few months.

LEADING PRENCH AFFAIRS.

Panis, Friday, June 25, 1880.
The Procureurs of Grenoble, Limoges and Pan have resigned their offices, because they are un-willing to enforce the French Anti-Jesuit decrees.

In the Senate, to-day, the debate on the report agains accepting petitions against the Anti-Jesuit decrees was Premier De Freychet defended the decrees The motion of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, to forward the petitions to the President of the Council and Minister of Justice, was then rejected by a vote of 143 to 127. The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the War

In con-equence of the revelations made by the Gaulois In reference to some mamnestied Communists, it is said that the inspority in the French Sonate have determined that the majority in the French Sonate have determined to exclude common law offenders from annesty. If it the Pienary Amnesty bill recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies becomes a law, the famous French journalists and political exites, Horri Rochefort and Jules Valles, will return to France and start two new low nais. M. Rochefort's paper will be named the Intransigeant, and M. Valles's the Crida Peuple.

DISTURBING A PARLIAMENT.

ROME, Friday, June 25, 1880.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a man amed Gordighant, who was in the gallery set apart or the public, flung two large stones into the hall be low, but no one was hurt. The man was immediately arrested. He said he wished harm to the Chamber in general, and not to any Deputy in particular. He re-fused to give his name, and said that later on he would state the motives which prompted him. Gordigliant is twenty-six years of age. It is believed no is insane. His pockets were found full of stones.

BERNHARDT TO PAY DAMAGES. LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1880.

It is stated from Paris that Sarah Bernhard has been condemned to pay 100,000 francs [820,000] to the Comédie Français as damar & for withdrawing from the theatre.

The Tribusal of the Seine has further declared her to have forfeited all rights and privileges resulting from her engagement of 1875 with the Comédie Française, which is equivalent to an additional loss of about 44,000 frances.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY. LONDON, Saturday, June 26, 1880. The Times's dispatch from Paris says: The 14mes displaced troub Table Says:

Premier de Freychiet, receiving a deputation from St.

Etienne in favor of a Franco-American commercial
treaty, said that overtures had been made by the French
Mulster at Washington, but Becretary, Evatts had repiled that, though such a treaty was desirable, circumstances obliged the United States Government to defer
negotiations."

THE CONFERENCE WINDING UP. BERLIN, Friday, June 25, 1880. It is expected that the Supplementary Con-

ference will be able to conclude its labors to-morrow,

and a protocol will then be adopted declaring that the Ambassadors have fixed the Greek frontier. The Ambassadors will then report to their respective Governents, and the Powers will disputch an identical note to the Porte announcing the decision of the Conference.

FIGHTING IN BUENOS AYRES.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres represents that a battle has been fought between the National and Provincial troops; the latter were routed. The National troops, however, were repulsed in an assault upon the City of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

Private telegrams received in London yesterday announced that Dr. Tejedol, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, had issued a proclamation, and that the City of Buenos Ayres has been fortified, and the unarmed population are fleeling.

ST. JOHN'S DAY CELEBRATED. GREAT GATEERING OF FRENCH CANADIANS IN

QUEBEC-IMPRESSIVE CERRMONIES. QUEBEC, June 24 .- The weather, fortunately for the French Canadian celebration, kept fine through out the day. Grand mass was celebrated at 8 a. m. on the Plains, by the Archbishop of Quebec. The singing was by a choir of several hundred persons, and was very effective. After the mass a sermon was preached by Mgr. Racine, of Sherbrooke, who recounted eloquently the history of the French in Canada, and expressed his rexret at their constant expatriation to the United States. At the cor clusion of the sermon, an ocean tele gram from the Pope was read, congratulating the French Canadian people on their fate. After this a priest of the St. Jes. Baptiste Society called for cheers

or England and France. The line of procession was then formed, and the pro cession proceeded through the principal streets of this city and St. Rocks, to Dufferin Terrace, The procession olty and St. Rocks. to Dufferin Terrace. The procession numbered over 5,000 people, and took an hour to pass a given point. The streets were lined with spectators to the number of 20,000 or 30,000. All the windows along the line of march were occupied, and platforms were erected in varids and vacant lots. The Mayor and Corporation of Quebec, and the Speakers and members of two branches of the Legislature, took part in the processors in its forty Huron Indians in costume, the professors and students of Layal University, the various societies of St. Jean Baptiste and the trades organizations. The latter had bands of music, banners and allegorical cars, some of the cars being very beautiful.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1880. Fresh difficulties in Bulgaria are feared. The Pan-Slavist agutation is increasing. The Cologne Gazette says: At a secret meeting of the Bulgarian and Ron-meian leaders at Slivno on the 29th of May to agitate for a union of the two countries, it was resolved to pre-pare for active measures.

At Bandon to-day an election was held for member of Parliament, and resulted in the return of Mr. Allman, Liberal, who poiled 216 votes. Mr. Payne, the Con-servative candidate, poiled 172 votes. This is a Liberal An election was also held at Dungannon. Mr. Dickson

Conservative, polled 128. The new member for Dun-gamon is a son of the member who was unseated. A Berlin dispatch to The St. James's Gazette says: The Bundesrath has refused to entertain the petition for the reintroduction of silver currency. The Victoria Australia Assembly has rejected the bill

for reforming the Constitution by a vote of 43 to 41. The Governor will probably dissolve the Parliament. CADET WHITTAKER'S CASE.

PROBABILITY THAT A COURT MARTIAL WILL CON-SIDER HIS CASE-TO BE DROPPED FOR DEFI-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 25,-Professor Greener said his evening that he should make application to the Secretary of War, on behalf of Cadet Whittaker, for a court martial. If granted, this will prevent Whittaker from being dropped from the rolls at present, as the Secretary of War would not deprive im of an opportunity to vindicate himself, by the verdict of a court martial, from the charge of self-mutilation. Even if Whittaker does vindicate hunself the indications are that he will be dropped from the rolls on account of deficiencies in studies.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATOR Secretary Ramsey has suspended action on the report of the West Point Academic Board recom mending the dismissal of Cadet Whittaker on secount of coffciency to allow him an opportunity—if he so desires—of asking a court martial to investigate the recent alleged outrage on himself.

MURDER PUNISHED.

CANTON, Ohio, June 25 .- George W. Mann, Mann and Ohr suffered death for the murder of John Watmaugh on June 27, 1879, in a grove near Alliance. Warmaugh was an aged man residing in Philadelphia, who had walked to Illinois to visit friends and was returning the same way. He fell in with his murderers and gave them money to buy feed and drink. He had and gave them money to buy foed and drink. He had when killed only \$5 and a silver watch. While asleep he was attacked by Ohr, who struck him on the head with a car coupling pin. Mann then atole the watch and money and the murderers fled. Watmaugh crawled to a house and told of the attack, but died without revealing his name. The murderers were soon arrested, convicted and sentenced. John Sammit, a boy of seventeen years of arc, was convicted of murdering Christopher Spuhler, a boy of sixteen, who was an important witness against him in a trial for grand larceny.

TRAGICAL DEATHS IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., June 25 .- William Madden, s prominent citizen here, Past Grand Master of the State Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and at different times, and for several years, Alderman, Supervisor, Coroner, Fire Commissioner and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, died this mornig in a fit of apo-

Coroner C. S. Woodruff, a prominent homopathic phycoroner C. S. Woodruit, a prominent momentume pays sician, died this afternoon from an overdose of mandrake, taken to relieve pains. Mrs. Madden and Mrs. Woodruif are ignorant of the death of their husbands, lawing left Troy on an excursion to Overlook Montain, in the Catskills, and they are beyond telegraphic

INCREASE OF CANAL BUSINESS.

ALBANY, June 25 .- The tolls received on the canals for the third week in June amount to \$150,863 17, and for the corresponding time last year to \$25,585 36.

The Governor has signed the bill " in relation to the opening of streets, avenues, public parks and places in New-York City."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RONDOUT, N. Y., June 25.—The army worm has made its appearance at Goshen, Grange Co. It is doing great damage.

made its appearance at Goshen, Orange Co. It is doing great damage. THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, June 25.—The Conference of "Bellevers for Bable Study" is now in session here. About 250 members are in attendance.

THE PENSACOLA DISABLED.

NAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The United States steamship Pensacola has arrived here with a broken shaft, and will go to Mare Island for repairs.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25.— ishn Youngs, of Syracuse, was found dead near the Guif Bridge at Little Falls, yesterday. He was killed while sitempting to beard a freight train.

CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDER.

train. CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Patrick Haves, charged with the murder of his wife, was found guitty of murder in the first degree to-day. The prisoner received the verdict calmiy.

the first degree to-day. The prisoner received the vertile calmiy.

A "MOONSHINER" KILLED.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—A Revenue posse, in attempting to capture "Moonshiner" mear Red Oak, Ga., were resisted. One "Moonshiner" was killed and one mortally wounded.

A FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

ATLANTICPORT, N. J., June 24.—Chester Winfield, the twolve-year old son of ex-dommissioner Thomas A. Winfield, was killed this morning by peling thrown out of a wagon in which his father had left him. in which his father had left him.

EECCUED FROM THE SOUND.

FAIL RIVER, Mass., June 25.—The schooner John Randolph arrived at Dighton last night with Captain E. Scadder, ef Hyannis, who jumped from the steamer Bristol, of Beager Tail Light, Wednesday. Scudder is somewhat de-

of Beaver Tall Light, Weineday, Sciencer is somewhat deringed.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHEBS.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Order of Christian Brothers was calculated in this city to-day. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, and Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, took part. Four hundred children particiosted in the ceremonies.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Five deaths by drowning in the Basin and river are reported this morning as having occurred yesterday. Four of the bodies were found floating in the dooks last night. The persons were all males, varying in age from nine to sixty years, and were drowned while bathling.

bathliss.

A SCHOONER LANDS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 24.—The schoope Vandevooth is the drat salling vessel that ever made a landing at Long liranch. She ran along aid ood the great doesn Fie Monday evening before the storm spring up and each sall anding. During the storm she lay sate at another ottelle company of the storm o

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PARIS TOPICS.

POLITICS, LITERATURE AND ART. GENERAL GARFIELD'S NOMINATION—THE CAMOUN PRIE A FLAT AFFAIR-THE EXERCISES PRO

ISED AND THOSE PERFORMED-JULIETTE COU. OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TH

Paris, June 11.—The American colony in Paris though greatly surprised, were much gratified on hearing that General Garfield was the dark horse of the Chicago Convention. A diplomat who know him in Washington expressed to me his belief that him in Washington expressed to me his belief that the Republican nominee will make his mark at the White House. Mr. W. White House. Mr. W. J. Flagg, late of the Ohio Legislature, and a Democrat, confirms the general estimate of Garfield's strong character and abilities The Camoens literary and artistic fete in the

Salle Herz was a flat affair enough. Evening dress,

although it took place in the early afternoon, we de rigueur for the gentlemen. M. Baatzmann, secretary of the International Literary Society, and the tallest of Norway's sons. did the honors. Count Von Benst, who was to have made a spee not attend, and an apology was made in his name to the disappointed company, which higaly decorated (on the male side) brilliantly dressed (on the female side) and brilliantly dressed (on the female side). The reason of his non-attendance was—but this was not stated-an order from his govern Victor Hugo's name as honorary president was the head of a programme which the music-loving ambassador of Francis Joseph sent to Baron Haymerle. Hence the interdiction, which, however, did not extend to the marches and melodies of the Count that Sellenick's band had learned and were prepared to perform. There were some long and warm speeches in Portuguese by a Brazilian of mixed race—M. Santa Anna Nery, and poems translated into French prose by Mendez Léal, the sympathetic Portuguese Minister to the Elysee. The De Freycinet ladies, and those connected with the Rus Embassy, were prevented by mourning from attending ; but Senor Guell y Reuté and the Infanta, his wife, were of the Iberian party, which, in a blue satin dress and blush rose wreath, Madame Adam joined. Mounet Sully recited extracts from the "Lusiad" in a French clothing He tore, as is his wont, what passion he could lay hold on to tatters. It was fearful to see how he mouthed and stormed, and to note the suddenness with which he rose from the softness of a zephyr to a very tornado and hurricane of angry rant. But as he is supposed to have merit, he was applauded. The French accept tamely anything which a few critics of repute are agreed to praise. I never listened with any pleasure to Mounet Sully, though quite alive to the qualities of Got, the Coquelins and Delaunay. The latter is inimitable in quiet, gentlemanly characters. He used to do to the life a spendthrift nobleman who was trying to "manure his strawberry leaves" by a marriage with a financier's daughter. Delaunay recited a poem at the Salle Herz glorifying Camoens. Its author was M. Louis Ratisbonne, of the Débats. The star of the fete was Mile, Bartet. She did not look her best. On this occasion she was commonplace. She wanted artis-tic vibration, and, wanting it, did not make her hearers vibrate. Yet there was room in the poem which she read for emotion. It was on Inez de Castro-her on whose white bosom love fixed his throne and dwelt-and was translated from the "Lusiad" by the Abbé Delille. The ode by Dom

Luiz which was promised was not forthcoming.

Count Von Beust's music was the only freally anlivening feature of the celebration. It has a pecuhar character, and is graceful, subtle, and yet not hard to understand. There is something reminding one in it of Auber's charming facility and ripple. one in it of Auber's charming facility and ripple.

Mile. Bartet was in a black silk dress. She is very siender, but not well formed. The back of her corsage was very narrow and held her shoulders and arms back, giving her a bridled air. Her heels were also high. Venus herself would spoil her gait if she put on the Louis XV. chaussure, now fashionable. Belles in this country no longer walk; they hobble. Madame Gautherot, the Parisian Mrs. Langtry, advances into a salon like a Chinese mandarin's wife, and when she has not a male arm to lean upon, is, by reason of her absurdly high heels, the most ungraceful hobbler that I have seen this year.

An approaching wedding in high life affords a sensation to the Faubonrg St. Germain. The bridgroom takes the bride-elect simply to shield her mother from marital jealousy, which had slumbered for eighteen years. On both sides there are high birth, old titles and large fortunes. The young lady was for the first time presented in the world at a late of wide?

groom takes the orde-elect sumply to shiesh and mother from marital icalousy, which had slumbered for eighteen years. On both sides there are high birth, old titles and large fortunes. The young lady was for the first time presented in the world at a late representation of "Aida." Her father and mother went with her, and the future husband paid to them his respects in the front box, in which they were exposed to the eyes of the house. All the lorgnettes were turned on them. The young lady is a finely grown girl with blazing eyes. The mother is still handsome, but said to be suffering from internal cancer. Monsignor Guibert has turned a deaf ear to supplications of the mother to authorize the solemnization of the religions wedding in the chapel of his palace. It is not yet settled whether the nuptial feasts are to be given in Paris or in the country. Situations of this kind are rare in the bourgeoisie, but the reverse in very high society. Balzac found in one the elements of his poignant novel, "Le Secret de la Princesse de Cadignan."

Juliette Courbet, the sister and sole legatee of the great artist, is now in Paris. Her ebject in coming is to make an arrangement with the Treasury for paying off at once, instead of in instalments extending over thirty years, the monetary charge her brother incurred in ordering the demolition of the Colonne Vendome. Juliette Courbet offers to pay once and forever 75,000 france, instead of 300,000 in the course of the thirty years which have yet to run. Her object, if liberated, is to form a Courbet Museum here with the numerous sketches and paintings in her hands. She is a woman of rare native intelligence, and something of an artist, though a coarse peasant, hardly knowing how to read and write. The Courbet boughtup at auctions works of his which had figured in private collections, and intrusted them to Juliette's safe keeping. He did a portrait of this sister which is said to be a masterpiece, and another in which has is engaged in bedding a cow.

A CABINET MEETING.

THE OUTRAGES OF THE SPANISH MEN-OF-WAR-DIFFICULTY IN TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO THE SITTING BULL INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON., June 25 .- There was a special meeting of the Cabinet tc-nght, called partly because of the heat this afternoon, and partly because the President will leave to-morrow to spend some days at New-Haven before the Yale comme ment. There was a large amount of routine business

considered and many commissions signed.

Secretary Evarts reported that he had received no information with regard to the Boston and Philadelphia vessels that were fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war, and that he had telegraphed to the Collector at Boston to ascertain and report whether there was any more information upon that subject. Mr. Evarts also said that the Spanish Minister had called upon him, and had stated that neither he not

called upon him, and had stated that neither he now his Government knew of any vessel which answered the description of the Nunco, or which corresponded with the description given of the vessel that ired into the Philadephia ship Merritt.

Secretary Schurz reported that there was some doubt whether the Government wou doe able to obtain transportation to carry the supplies to the 500 Sitting Bull Indians, but the utmost efforts would be made. Meanwhile the army officers will supply rations to the Indians so long as there is no danger of reducing the supplies needed for the troops.

SENATOR CAMERON'S INTENTIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Senator Don Car has telegraphed here from the White Sulphus Springs, to a friend, that he shall remain at the springs a month. Letters have been written to him since the Cincinnati nomination, by prominent Re-publicans here to accept the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, which will do National Republican Committee, which will d less be tendered him. Ponnsylvaniana consi-of the utmost importance that the Camerons a support the Republican ticket heartly, espe-in view of General Hancock's nomination.